1873
(L.R.)

File No: 2 of 1873
Serial No: 1-17

Sub:- Hulbani or Grazing Lands

Previous references.

1873.
191.
(Land Revenue

L.R File No. 20673.
Serial Nos. 1-17.

Later references.
L.R. 7. 26584
7. 7. 34898.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-17.

Abajor ~~Part~~ B. for february 78.

SUBJECT

Kulbanni or grazing lands.

Sl.1. From the Comr. Nagar Division.
No: 406-194 10.11.73.

Reports on the petn of the gothars of the Kanoppa Taluk praying exemption from the Survey rules and states that their complaint is unfeasable.

Sl2. To the offg comr. Nagar Division.
No: 4938-155 2.12.73.

Requests to be good enough to report whether the Survey rules as to waste lands unduly affects the ~~petitions~~ petition

Sl.3. G. B. S. 58 From the Comr. Nagar Division.
GPB—4,000—4-7-11
No: 631-220. 6.3.74.
Forwards for the information of the Chief comr copy of no no 830, 912 & the ultimo, from the D.C. of Chitaldrug giving [illegible] to the petn of the gothars of Kanoppa Taluk praying exemption from the Survey rules & states that their complaint is unfeasable. Requests to be good enough to report whether the Survey rules as to waste lands unduly affects the petition

the effect of the Survey rules about the sale of waste lands on the godars of the Kankaddpa Salug.

Sl 4. To the Survey and Settlement Officer. To the Offg Comr Nagar Division.
NO: 77-R4 4.4.74.

Sl 5. passes orders on the above.
To the Comrs of Divisions, the Survey Settlement Comr, To the Supt Rev Survey.
NO: 3209-R22. 29.7.74.
passes orders on the subject of the disposal of waste lands for grazing purposes.

Sl 6. From the Survey settlement comr.
NO: 1238. 10.8.74.
Comments on the orders passed on his letter. NO: 1034 of the 22nd June last on the subject of the disposal of waste lands for grazing purposes.

Sl 7. To the Comrs of Divisions. To the Survey & Settlement Comr. To the Supt Rev Survey.
NO: 3695-R24. 18.8.74.
Directs the substitution of a fresh para for the first clause of para 2.

Sl 8. From the Comr Nagar division.
NO: 291-113. 30.8.74.
States that the instructions regarding the disposal of waste lands for grazing purposes could not be brought into force the Sales having already been completed

Sl 9. To the Survey & settlement Comr.
NO: 4714-R309. 30.9.74.
Requests to report as to whether we can arrange for giving effect in Salugs already settled to the chief comr order no 3695 dt 18th August R24
74 so far as it affects the Survey Department forwarding the letter from nagar comr with enclosures from the Survey & settlement comr.

Sl 10. 21.10.74.
NO: 1610.
States that the Survey Department have been directed to carry out chief comrs orders NO: 4714-R309 dated 30th ultimo regarding grazing lands.

LR
20673
81

No. 46,

Little Drong District,
Deputy Commrs. Office
Little Drong 7th October 1873.

To

The Commissioner of the
Nagar Division

Sir,

In reply to your Docket No. 304 of the 29th Ultimo, forwarding for my report an urzee addressed to the Chief Commissioner by the Gollers of the Nan coopa Colonk, I have the honor to state that as by the Survey Rules all waste lands are sold for grazing to the highest bidder these men have nothing to complain of, as they can, if they please, combine and buy as much pasturage as they want - if they do not choose to do so, I do not see how Government, after selling the pasturage to another person, can interfere and tell him that he must let it, at whatever the petitioners consider is the proper amount for them to pay. If the price of pasturage has risen, as the petitioners allege, it should also be remembered that the price of wool &c. has also risen.

+herewith returned

In conclusion, I beg to point out that these people have no cause of complaint except against the provisions of the Surv

[redacted] as to the sale of waste lands, and I presume it is not likely that those Rules will be altered to suit their convenience.

I have the honor &c.

Signed/ R. P. Scatchy

Offg: Deputy Commr.

of Chittledroog

"True Copy."

Scatchard

Offg. Commissioner

Nagar Division

Genl

From 1873 (2) C.

To The Offg Commr
of the Nagpur Division

Dated 9th Dec 73

Received 24-12-73

Leicesters No.

General No. 4938 (18
4 No. 455)

Genl Letter No. 406 of
10th November 1873, replying
on the Petition No. 1060 from
the Patels of the Hamlet
Talni

As the Commr does not
in his above letter report
on the real question at
issue, i.e. whether the
Survey Rules as to waste
lands are unduly affected
the Petitioners, Requests

Please

1874

From The Asst Secretary

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated 6 March

Despatched 12 "

Received 16 "

Enclosures No. one

SECTION L R

FILE NO. 2073

SERIAL NO. 3

General No. 631
Rev No. 220

Referring to this Rev 4938 9 155-6
the 2nd Asst Commr forwards copy
of a letter from the Dy Commr
Chittledroog regarding the effect
of the Survey Rules about
the sale of waste lands on
the Sollurs of the Kaveripak
& Palank

To
Dy Commr
Chittledroog
16-3-74

Under Secy to Govt
& Survey

Rec 634
Rev 220

Nuggurdoo Commrs office
Camp Agasoor 6th March 1874.

To The Secretary to the Chief Commr of
Mysore

Sir

With reference to your Docket No 4938/155 dated the 2d December last I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Comr. Copy of a letter No 830 dated the 25th ultimo from the Offg Comr of Chitteldroog giving cover to a detailed report from Asstt Commissioner Mr Cunningham regarding the effect of the Survey Rules about the Sale of Waste lands on the Gollurs of the Kunecoppa Taloork —

II. I am of opinion that where the Waste Numbers in a village are less than 50, they might be sold separately and in village where the waste exceeds 50 Nos, they might be sold in lots upto the limits of Nos 50. i.e. if 2 villages have respectively 150 and 200 waste Numbers, they could be sold in 50 lots, in one case of 3 Numbers each and in the other of 4 Numbers each —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant

Offg Commissioner
Nuggurdoo

830.

ans 6 & 3

Chitaldroog Distt Cons. Office
25. February 1876.

To The Comm.r of the
Bangalore Division

With reference to your Docket No. 495 dated the 13. December last and Reminder No 628 dated the 16. instant I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a report received from Mr. Cunningham asstt Cons.r on the result of the Enquiries conducted by him in the matter of the Complaints made by the Gollurs of the Vanna-Coorpa Talook, regarding the hardships entailed on them by the Sale of waste lands for pasture and to state with reference to the same that all that is required is that the amildars should be ordered to sell the grazing not by whole villages, but in batches of Nos, as I do not think that any advantage would be obtained in putting up each waste field separately, and it would involve a great waste of time. orders to this effect have been issued, and if the Gollurs want grazing they

can then buy it like any one else
batches in each village as they
require.

Have &c
Sgd/ F. P. Maltby
Offg Dist Commr.

Enc 150

Resident Commrs Office
Chatham Islands District
Dated 19th February 1874.
Camp Hoskeriai

To The Dist Commr
Chatham Islands

Sir,

In reply to your Docket No
855 dated the 22nd December, forwarding
Copies of the marginally noted Corres-
pondence and directing an enquiry
into the grievance of the Pollards
in the Wanaconopa Valley with
reference to the Sale of pasture,
I have the honor to report the result
of enquiries made -

From Comr No 304 dated 29 Septr/73
To do No 467 27 Oct
From do No 495 dated 13 Decr 1873

2. There are in all, three to
four thousand Pollards in the Valley
& their flocks are calculated to
comprise about 18,000 head of sheep
and goats. It is not possible to

Say

Say positively what amount of income this represents, still less, to fix the profit. The man who acted as Chief Spokesman, puts the income at Rs 3 per 100 sheep, per annum for wool, and Rs 40 to 50 per 100 head, by the sale of surplus stock; being about 25 lambs per 100, at 1½ to 2 Rs each. The receipts on account of wool are doubtless under stated; for they are put exactly at the sum which used to be levied annually as a tax.

3. In addition to these items of revenue they are paid by the Ryots for manure, though they declare that it is only in British India that the ryots pay them, and that here they give the manure in exchange for being allowed to graze their flocks on the ryots stubble fields.

4. The income thus derived is in addition to what they make as cultivators; for instance their Spokesman pays Rs 50 yearly in land revenue, and keeps 100 head of sheep and 50 of goats besides. They of course enjoy the same privileges as the other ryots in their respective villages, as to the right of grazing on the free pasturage but their flocks are so large that the pasturage of their own, and the free Runnels, is quite insufficient for

for their requirements - They have therefore been in the habit of combining together several herds' sheep and goats, and driving the large flock thus formed, from village to village, only staying in one place so long as the grass remains abundant -

8

5. Before the Revenue Survey settlement, grazing on waste numbers was free, but those who owned sheep and goats were taxed at the rate of Rs 3 per 100 head of sheep, and Rs 1½ per hundred head of goats - After paying that tax in one village, they were free to graze all over the country - The tax was repealed the year before the settlement of the Taluk.

6. The Survey settlement has materially altered the conditions under which grazing is enjoyed, by introducing the principle of competition. The villagers no longer possess the right of grazing indiscriminately over the waste lands of their village; the rights of pasturage, except on those acres reserved as free grazing for village cattle, being open to the highest bidder at the annual auction Sales -

7. In point of fact, competition is little or not at all

understood

understood, and seldom put in force. The ordinary practice is for the villagers to combine and buy the grazing in a lump, in the name of some chosen representative, usually the Potel, who distributes the land among the ryots and collects from them the proportions of the price bid; or the Potel takes all the grazing without consulting the villagers, and by subletting it makes a considerable profit. To suggest bidding against the Potel is like counselling revolt against constituted authority. The people are afraid to oppose him. He must be a "big man" who will dare to bid against his gowda, and as a rule, it is only when there are two parties in the village at enmity one with another, that there is any competition, and then the amount bid represents the strength of their hatred, not the value of the grazing.

8. This being so, the gollars now find that instead of paying a fixed tax once and for all, they are called upon to pay in every fresh village that they visit & the amount demanded depends only on the fancy of the gowda, &

are practically at his mercy, but whether they are really charged highly or not I cannot say, the only estimate I have been able to get of the cost of grazing was Rs 60 to 70 paid in one year for a flock of 500 sheep. There is no danger of this being put too low. It represents 12 to 14 rupees per 100 sheep per annum instead of Rs 3, and taken with the gollurs own estimate of receipts, gives an annual income of 30 to 40 rupees per 100 head per annum.

9. The Survey rules if properly enforced, create a perfect system of "free trade" in pasture lands, any hardship that arises to the gollurs specially does so from the manner of enforcing the rules. I am told that if the assessed waste numbers are put up one by one, and the unassessed waste in tracts, as they should be, no one bids for them. I doubt if the practice has been fairly tried: in the recently settled Talooks, where the same is said it cannot have been tried, much trouble is saved to both Talook and village officials by selling the grazing in a lump, but it simply

excludes

excludes any one not an inhabitant of the village from buying any grazing in it.

10. In many villages there is far more waste land than the villagers themselves can possibly want for pasture; and what is wanted is some activity and intelligence on the part of the amildar in pointing out to the people, the great advantage of acting for themselves, and in dividing the pasture lands, so as to suit the villagers on the one hand, and outsiders on the other, while the system of competition thoroughly understood and efficiently worked the Collectors cannot be unduly affected, unless the population increases here more quickly than in the surrounding parts of the country, that is a contingency which cannot be provided against but is not likely to occur.

I have &c

Sd/ W. J. Cunningham
asst Commr.

True Copy

Sd/ J. B. Wallbridge
Offg Sec. Commr.

True Copies

Offg Commr
Ahmednuggur

...MENT

REVENUE.

(4)

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

THE OFFG. COMMISIONER OF THE
NAGAR DIVISION.

Dated April 4th.
Despatched
Received

SECTION L R

FILE NO. 2873 No. 77. Rev. 4.

SERIAL NO. 4

Letter from the Nagar Commissioner giving over to a report from Mr. Cuningham regarding the effect of the Survey Rules under which waste lands used for grazing purposes are sold by auction.—Passing orders on the above.

7. In point of fact, competition is little or not at all understood, and seldom put in force. The ordinary practice is for the villagers to combine and buy the grazing in a lump, in the name of some chosen representative, usually the Patel, who distributes the land among the ryots and collects from them the proportions of the price bid; or the Patel takes all the grazing without consulting the villagers, and by subletting it makes a considerable profit. To suggest bidding against the Patel is like counselling revolt against constituted authority. The people are afraid to oppose him. He must be a "big man" who will dare to bid against his Gauda, and, as a rule, it is only when there are two parties in the village at enmity one with another, that there is any competition, and then the amount bid represents the strength of their hatred, not the value of grazing.

8. This being so, the Gollars now [illegible] instead of paying a fixed tax once and for all, they are called upon to pay in every fresh village that [illegible], and the amount demanded depends only on the fancy of the Gauda; they are practically at his [illegible] whether they are really charged highly or not I cannot say; the only estimate I have been a[illegible] of the cost of grazing was Rs. 60 to 70 paid in one year for a flock of 500 sheep. There is [illegible]r of this being put too low. It represents 12 to 14 rupees per hundred sheep per annum in [illegible] Rs. 3, and taken with the Gollars' own estimate of receipts, gives an annual income of 30 to [illegible] per hundred head per annum.

9. The Survey Rules, if properly e[illegible] create a perfect system of "free trade" in pasture lands; any hardship that arises to the Go[illegible]ially does so from the manner of enforcing the rules. I am told that if the assessed waste numb[illegible]t up one by one, and the unassessed waste in tracts, as they should be, no one bids for them. [illegible] the practice has been fairly tried; in the recently settled taluks, where the same is said it c[illegible] been tried, much trouble is saved to both taluk and village officials by selling the grazing in a[illegible] it simply excludes any one, not an inhabitant of the village, from buying any grazing in it.

10. In many villages there is far m[illegible]land than the villagers themselves can possibly want for pasture; and what is wanted is some[illegible] intelligence on the part of the Amildar in pointing out to the people the great advantage o[illegible]mselves, and in dividing the pasture lands so as to suit the villagers on the one hand, and t[illegible]he other, with the system of competition thoroughly understood and efficiently worked, the C[illegible] be unduly affected, unless the population increases here more quickly than in the surroundi[illegible]e country,—that is a contingency which cannot be provided against, but is not likely to occ[illegible]

No. 77—Rev. 4, [illegible]GALORE, 4TH APRIL 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—With the [illegible]ter, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division submits copy of a letter from the [illegible] Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, giving cover to a report from Mr. [illegible]m regarding the effect of the introduction by the Survey and Settlement D[illegible]f a system under which waste lands used for grazing purposes are sold by [illegible]

2. Mr. Ricketts' proposal [illegible]e Chief Commissioner to be unobjectionable; but as its adoption involves a de[illegible] the Survey Rule on the subject, the point is referred to the Survey Comm[illegible]inion.

3. The success of the mea[illegible]ed by the Survey entirely depends on the exertions of Amildars to break [illegible]annical influence exercised by the Patels.

4. Colonel Meade remarks [illegible]y parts of the Province, individuals possess large flocks of sheep and goats a[illegible] of cattle which they breed and sell. Any special provision which would have the effect of setting apart on favorable terms lands properly belonging to the community the convenience and benefit of such individuals, would be equally unjust to the State public.

H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
" " Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Divis[illegible]

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 4th April 1874.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 631—Rev. 220, dated Camp Aynur, 6th March 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 4938—155, dated the 2nd December last, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter No. 830, dated the 25th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, giving cover to a detailed report from Assistant Commissioner Mr. Cuningham, regarding the effect of the survey rules about the sale of waste lands on the Gollars of the Kankuppa Taluk.

2. I am of opinion that where the waste numbers in a village are less than 50, they might be sold separately, and in villages where the waste exceeds [illegible] numbers, they might be sold in lots up to the limits of numbers 50, *i. e.*, if two villages have respectively 150 and 200 waste numbers, they would be sold in 50 lots, in one case of three numbers each, and in another of four numbers each.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 830, dated Chitaldroog, 25th February 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 495, dated the 16th December last, and reminder No. 628, dated the 16th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith a report received from Mr. Cuningham, Assistant Commissioner, on the result of the enquiries conducted by him in the matter of the complaints made by the Gollars of the Kankuppa Taluk, regarding hardships entailed on them by the sale of waste lands for pasture, and to state with reference to the [illegible] all that is required is that the Amildars should be ordered to sell the grazing not by whole villages but in batches of numbers, as I do not think that any advantage would be obtained in putting up each field separately, and it would involve a great waste of time. Orders to this effect have been issued and if the Gollars want grazing they can then buy it like any one else, batches in each village [illegible] require.

From the Assistant Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, No. 150, dated Chitaldroog, 19th February 1874.

In reply to your docket No. 855, dated the 22nd [illegible], forwarding copies of the marginally noted correspondence directing an enquiry into the grievance of the Gollars in the Kankuppa Taluk with reference to the sale of pasture, I have to report the result of enquiries made.

From Commr., No. 304, dated 28th Sept. 1873.
To do No. 437, dated 7th Oct. do
From do No. 495, dated 13th Dec. do

2. There are in all three to four thousand Gollas in the taluk, and their flocks are calculated to comprise about 18,000 head of sheep and goats. It is impossible to say positively what amount of income this represents, still less, to fix the profit. The Gollar who acted as chief spokes-man, puts the income at Rs. 3 per 100 sheep, per annum for wool, and up to 50 per 100 head, by the sale of surplus stock; being about 25 lambs per 100, at one to two rupees each. The receipts on account of wool are doubtless understated; for the tax is strictly at the sum which used to be levied annually as a tax.

3. In addition to these items of revenue they [illegible] ryots for manure, though they declare that it is only in British India that the ryots pay [illegible] where they give the manure in exchange for being allowed to graze their flocks on the ryots' fields.

4. The income thus derived is in addition to [illegible] make as cultivators: for instance their spokes-man pays Rs. 50 yearly in land revenue, [illegible] head of sheep and 50 of goats besides. They of course enjoy the same privileges as the other [illegible] their respective villages, as to the right of grazing on the free pasturage, but their flocks are [illegible] the pasturage of their own, and the free numbers is quite insufficient for their requirements. [illegible] therefore been in the habit of combining together several men's sheep and goats, and driving them [illegible] flock, thus formed, from village to village, only staying in one place so long as the grass remains about.

5. Before the Revenue Survey settlement, grazing on waste numbers was free, but those who owned sheep and goats were taxed at the rate of Rs. 3 per 100 head of sheep, and rupees one and half per hundred head of goats. After paying that tax in one village, they were free to graze all over the country. The tax was repealed the year before the settlement of the taluk.

6. The Survey Settlement has materially altered the conditions under which grazing is enjoyed by introducing the principle of competition. The villagers no longer possess the right of grazing indiscriminately over the waste lands of their village; the rights of pasturage, except on those acres reserved as free grazing for village cattle, being open to the highest bidder at the annual auction sales.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 631 R. 220, dated Camp Aynur, 6th March 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 4938--155, dated the 2nd. December last, I have the honour to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, Copy of a letter No.830, dated the 25th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, giving cover to a detailed report from Assistant Commissioner Mr. Cuningham, regarding the effect of the survey rules about the sale of waste lands on the Gollars of the Kankuppa Taluk.

2. I am of opinion that where the waste numbers in a village are less tha 50, they might be sold separately, and in villages where the waste exceeds 50 numbers, they might be sold in lots up to the limits of numbers 50, i.e., if two villages have respectively 150 a 200 waste numbers, they would be sold in 50 lots, in one case of three numbers each, and in the other of four numbers each.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No.89 dated Chitaldroog, 25th February 18

and directing an enquiry into the grievance of the Gollars in the Kankuppa Taluk with reference to the sale of pasture, I have the honour to report the result of enquiries made.

2. There are in all three to four thousand Gollars in the Taluk, and their flocks are calculated to comprise about 18,000 head of sheep and goats. It is not possible to say positively what amount of income this represents, still less, to fix the profit. The man who acted as chief spokes-man, puts the income at Rs. 3 per 100 sheep per annum for wool, and Rs. 40 to 50 per 100 head, by the sale of surplus stock; being about 25 lambs per 100, at one and a half to two rupees each. The receipts on account of wool are doubtless understated; for the are put exactly at the sum which used to be levied annually as a tax.

3. In addition to these items of revenue they are paid by the ryots for manure, though they declare that it is only in British India that the ryots pay them, and that here they give the manure in exchange for being allowed to graze their flocks on the ryots' stubble fields.

4. The income thus derived is in addition to what they make as cultivators for instance their spokes-man pays Rs. 50 yearly in land revenue, and keeps 100

head of sheep and 50 of goats besides. They of course enjoy the same privileges as the other ryots in their respective villages, as to the right of grazing on the free pasturage, but their flocks are so large that the pasturage of their own, and the free numbers is quite insufficient for their requirements. They have therefore been in the habit of combining together several men's sheep and goats, and driving the large flock, thus formed, from village to village, only staying in one place so long as the grass remains abundant.

5. Before the Revenue Survey settlement, grazing on waste numbers was free, but those who owned sheep and goats were taxed at the rate of 3.3 per 100 head of sheep, and 3 rupees one and half per 100 head of goats. After paying the tax in one village, they were free to graze all over the country. The tax was repealed the year before the settlement of the Taluk.

6. The Survey Settlement has materially altered the conditions under which grazing is enjoyed by introducing the principle of competition. The villagers no longer possess the right of grazing indiscriminately over the waste lands of their village; the rights of pasturage, except on those acres reserved as free grazing for village cattle, being

open to the highest bidder at the annual auction sales.

7. In point of fact, competition i little or not at all understood, and seldom put in force. The ordinary prac tice is for the villagers to combine & buy the grazing in a lump, in the name of some chosen representative, usually the Patel, who distributes the land among the ryots and collects from them the proportions of the price bid; or the Patel takes all the grazing withou consulting the villagers, and by suble ting it makes a considerable profit. ~~The people are afraid~~ To suggest bidding a gainst the Patel is like counselling r volt against constituted authority. Th people are afraid to oppose him. He ou be a "big man" who will dare to bid a- gainst his Gauda, and, as a rule, it i only when there are two parties in the village at enmity one with another, tha there is any competition, and then the amount bid represents their strength or their hatred, not the value of the graz ing.

8. This being so, the Gollars no mind that, instead of paying a fixed tax once and for all, they are called upon to pay in every fresh village tha they visit, and the amount demanded de pends only on the fancy of the Gauda; they are practically at his mercy, but

whether they are really charged highly or not I cannot say; the only estimate I have been able to get of the cost of grazing was Rs.60 to 70 paid in one year for a flock of 500 sheep. There is no danger of this being put too low. It represents 12 to 14 rupees per hundred sheep per annum instead of Rs.3, and taken with the Gollars' own estimate of receipts, gives an annual income of 30 to 40 rupees per hundred head per annum.

9. The Survey Rules, if properly enforced, create a perfect system of "free trade" in pasture lands; any hardship that arises to the Gollars specially does so from the manner of enforcing the rules. I am told that if the assessed waste numbers are put up one by one, and the unassessed waste in tracts, as they should be, no one bids for them. I doubt if the practice has been fairly tried; in the recently settled Taluks, where the same is said it cannot have been tried, much trouble is saved to both Taluk and village officials by selling the grazing in a lump, but it simply excludes any one, not an inhabitant of the village, from buying any grazing in it.

10. In many villages there is far more waste land than the villagers themselves can possibly want for pasture;

and what is wanted is some activity and ø and intelligence on the part of the Amildar in pointing out to the people the great advantage of acting for themselves, and in dividing the pasture lands so as to suit the villagers on the one hand, and outsiders on the other, with the system of competition thoroughly understood and efficiently worked, the Collars cannot be unduly affected, unless the population increases here more quickly than in the surrounding parts of the country,-- that is a contingency which cannot be provided against but it is not likely to occur.

No.77--Rev.4, dated Bangalore, 4th April 1874.

ORDER THEREON.-- With the above letter, the Commissioner of the Nagar Division submits copy of ~~a~~ a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, giving cover to a report from Mr. Cuningham regarding the effect of the introduction by the Survey and Settlement Department, of a system under which waste lands used for grazing purposes are sold by auction.

2. Mr. Rickett's proposal appears to the Chief Commissioner to be unobjectionable; but as its adoption involves a departure from the Survey

Rule on the subject, the point is referred to the Survey Commissioner for opinion.

3. The success of the measure introduced by the Survey entirely depends on the exertions of Amildars to break down the tyrannical influence exercised by the Patels.

4. Colonel Meade ~~remarks~~ remarks that, in many parts of the Province, individuals possess large flocks of sheep and goats and droves of cattle which they breed and sell. Any special provision which would have the effect of setting apart on favourable terms lands properly belonging to the community, for the convenience and benefit of such individuals, would be equally unjust to the State and public.

(Sd.) H.W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

W.A.K.

(5)

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th July 1874.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1034, dated Dharwar, 22nd June 1874.

I have the honor to forward the following remarks with reference to the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 77—4 of the 4th April last.

2. Mr. Ricketts in para 2 of his letter, referred to in para 2 of the Chief Commissioner's order, proposes that, where the waste numbers in a village are less than fifty, they might be sold separately, where more than fifty, they might be sold in lots, dividing the numbers into lots so as to make fifty lots in all.

3. In the first place I exceedingly doubt if a village with so many as 50 numbers of waste is not entirely exceptional; secondly, the number of survey numbers is no measure whatever of the area of waste land which is the point we have mainly to consider in reference to the number of agricultural cattle in a village.

4. I think that some limit must be placed, within which outsiders should not be allowed to compete with the villagers, otherwise much bad feeling and many quarrels will be given rise to. If an outsider was free to come and bid for the grazing of assessed waste numbers intermixed with occupied lands and bring cattle from outside the village to graze on those lands, much inconvenience would certainly result. In fact, grazing is no where so scarce in Mysore that any outsider would desire to do this for any proper motive.

5. I would therefore limit the bidding for assessed waste numbers to the villagers themselves. The people cultivating the adjacent numbers would generally bid for them and could ordinarily afford to bid higher for them than any other person, on account of the greater value of these grazing lands to them than to any one else.

6. As regards the unassessed unarable waste numbers, those of an area under 40 acres, which would generally be isolated patches of unarable land surrounded by arable occupied lands, might, I think, be reserved for the sole bidding of the villagers themselves, and all other numbers in excess of that area might be thrown open to the free competition of villagers and outsiders.

7. When extensive tracts of grazing lands are found to exist in a village, a liberal assignment as free common is made to the villagers at the settlement, and it is but fair that the villagers should pay something for what extra they require, and they should not either themselves or by their Patels acquire all the grazing lands at a nominal auction and then sublet them at a large profit (meaning thereby at a large loss to the Treasury) to herdsmen and such like classes, who are just as much entitled to protection from the State as the people who live permanently in villages.

8. I have above indicated the principles on which I would propose to regulate the grazing sales, in some cases it might be advisable to give a little more and in some a little less to reserved competition among the villagers; on this point I think it would be well if the Officer in charge of the District or his Assistant was allowed to exercise some discretion in fixing once for all what numbers should be open to free competition and what numbers not so. If however the Chief Commissioner would prefer it, I will direct the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to make the necessary allotment of the survey numbers in settled taluks between sale reserved to villagers, and free sale.

9. I forward a letter* from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to whom I referred the Chief Commissioner's order under report for opinion. I fully agree with him that a careful supervision of the annual auction sale of grazing in settled taluks will produce a large increase of the revenue derivable from that source. I would suggest that for the present year assessed waste numbers be reserved for the bidding of the villagers and all unassessed waste numbers of area less than forty acres, but that all larger unassessed waste survey numbers be sold at free auction open to the bid of any one without reserve. Care must be taken that, under a misunderstanding of this order, no survey numbers granted as free common at the settlement are sold.

* No. 394 of 15th May 1874.

10. Seven days' notice should be given of the date and hour of sale of grazing in each village, and the sale should be properly supervised and the result reported that day to the Officer in charge of the District or Sub-Division, who, in some cases of valuable grazing lands and of alleged combination to defeat the sale, might superintend the sale himself.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th July 1874.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 394, dated Kumsi, 15th May 1874.

I have the honor to furnish the report called for in your memo No. 798 of the 11th instant, regarding the effect of the Survey Rules under which waste lands used for grazing purposes are sold by auction.

2. The assessed waste numbers and the unarable numbers as well should, in accordance with instructions to that effect given to the Amildar in every taluk settled, be sold separately, one by one. This is not done, consequently there is no competition. Selling the grazing in a lump saves the Amildar and other officials a great deal of trouble, but it destroys free trade, and carries with it the indirect disadvantage that the boundary marks are neglected, which would not be the case if a man had bought a waste survey number in open competition. As Mr. Cuningham says no one will bid against the Patel and I may add that the Shanbhogs are in many taluks more influential than the Patels.

3 The rule that grazing shall be bid for by the inhabitants of the village concerned, and by no others, is very nearly as fatal to fair competition as the failure to carry out orders alluded to in the last para. The Gollars change their habitations frequently, sometimes they stay in a village for a long time, but the slightest accident may make them change their abode. It is well known that the fact of a Mahar entering the limits of their encampment will force them to decamp. A Gollar is not an inhabitant of the village and cannot bid if he wanted to. Mr. Cuningham, I observe, states that they enjoy the right of grazing on free pasturage like other villagers, but I cannot help thinking they are not on the same footing as the ryots.

4. The practice of selling each number separately has, I feel sure, never been strictly adhered to; the grazing is sold in the lump, and, for appearance sake, each survey number has some small share of the total sum entered against it. This practice is an exceedingly bad one, and has the really serious disadvantage that it is impossible to tell whether a particular number is valuable as grazing or not, the realizations entered against it being fictitious.

5. I believe that the profits which the Shanbhogs and Patels can make by letting out grazing are far greater than is commonly supposed, and there can be little doubt that Government is annually losing a good deal of revenue, and that the Patels and Shanbhogs are reaping a harvest from the enhanced value of grazing since the Survey settlement.

6. The plan which I would suggest for securing to the State a fair value for its grazing lands, and for giving the moving-portion of the community, such as these Gollars may be said to be, a fair chance of buying their grazing, is contained in the following simple provisions :—

1st. The Deputy Commissioner should have those waste assessed or unassessed numbers, which he thinks the inhabitants of the village require for their cattle, marked off, and sold separately to the villagers, and to no one else. This, with the free grazing they already have, will entail no hardship upon the inhabitants.

2nd. All those survey numbers, besides those marked off as above, will be sold annually to the highest bidder whether belonging to the village or not.

7. The above rules, if carried out, will, as a natural result, create large tracts which would be open to public competition, and which would exactly meet the requirements of people like the Gollars, and an annual and healthy competition would soon follow.

8. In villages containing little waste, no marking off of numbers would be required, nor indeed would the Gollars be found to frequent such villages. These people are attracted by the existence of large stretches of waste, and the rules would operate in the very places where they are now annually buying their grazing from the Patel. The setting apart of survey numbers as above will require great care, but, if once done, I feel sure that Government will realize a larger revenue, while the Gollars will be in a great measure freed from the unjust influence of the Patel or other middle-man.

No. 3209—Rev. 22, dated Bangalore, 29th July 1874.

Order thereon.—The proposals contained in the foregoing letter for the disposal of grazing lands in a village other than those allotted to it as free common appear to the

Chief Commissioner to be fair and suitable for adoption in the Province generally. The following further instructions are accordingly issued for the guidance of the Officers concerned.

2. The Survey Department should fix *at the settlement* certain numbers, the sale of which for grazing purposes should be reserved to the villagers only, leaving it to the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates to deal with the rest of the grazing lands, arable and unarable, in the manner prescribed under the rules in force.

For the current year however, it will, the Chief Commissioner considers, be necessary for the District Officers to deal altogether with the question, as it is too late for the Survey Department to make any arrangement in connection with it.

3. When the numbers allotted for grazing purposes are taken up for cultivation and a revision of the existing arrangement is in consequence rendered necessary, such revision should be carried out by the District Officers in communication with the Survey Department.

4. Such cases as that of the Gollars, whose complaints originated the present correspondence, which may appear to require special local consideration, can be dealt with by the District Officers at their own discretion after the requirements of the villagers have been satisfied in the manner provided for above.

5. The measures now sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner should be adopted for a term of three years, at the end of which a report can be submitted on the experience gained of their working.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
" " Survey Commissioner.
" " " Superintendent.

(5)

1874.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

CIRCULAR.

SECTION LRJ

FILE No. 2973

SERIAL No. 5

To

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.
„ SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.
„ SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY.

Dated July 29th.

Despatched

Received

Genl. No. 3209.
R. 22.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, on the subject of the disposal of waste lands for grazing purposes.—Passing orders on the above.

28/4/63

1874. (7).

From The Surveyor Settlement

To Commissioner

SECTION L 2

FILE No. 2973

SERIAL No. 6

Dated 10th.

Despatched August

Received Recd 11th

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No. 1238.

No.

Commenting on the orders passed on his letter No 1034 of the 22nd June last on the subject of the disposal of Waste lands for grazing purposes.—

Rec'd 13/8/74

13.8.74

The Surveyor has pointed out that there has been a misunderstanding in this Order -

I concurred in his proposals on the point, and the Order, as to intended, should have run thus. para 2. "The Survey Dept. shd fix at the Settlement the position of the unsurveyed

№ 3695
R. 24 ap 18 Aug 1874

Revenue 1874.

From Secy. Govt.

To Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department

Dated. 30th August

Despatched. 2/9/74

Received. 5/9/74

Enclosures No

General No. 291 } 1874-75.
Regd. No. 113 }

Subject.

States that the instructions regarding the disposal of waste lands for grazing purposes will not be brought into force in the Lucknow division for the present.

SECTION LR

FILE No. 25 P. 410

Subject No. 6

5-9-74

From the explanation submitted by Govt, we understand that Chuppra and Pooree are the only districts concerned with appeal to the rule of waste lands for grazing purposes having taken place before their cession of grain.

2. The reasons to frame rules for leasing waste lands to Europeans have not yet been received by Govt

already

---

settled or about to be settled by Board of Revenue owing for want of uniformity of procedure, can be called upon to give the particulars of the unassessed and unarable waste lands as a return of the assessed unoccupied land which should be exempting only to the intention for grazing purposes - Magistrate need not visit the villages again for this purpose, the necessary information is in his records or can be obtained from the Deputy Collectors concerned - Intimated for orders.

1881
5/9/74

Aug 28/9/74

Survey Commissioner's
Memo No. 1238 of the 10th
August 1874.

SECTION L R
FILE 2673
7

Order thereon. The Chief
Commissioner directs
that the following be
substituted for the first
clause of para 2 of this
office order No. 3209-22
of the 29th July 1874.

"2. The Survey Depart-
ment should fix at the
settlement the portion of
the unassessed unarable
waste, the sale of which,
with that of all the asses-
sed waste numbers, for
grazing purposes, should,
it is considered, be reser-
for the villagers only,
leaving it to the Dy. Comm
and his subordinates

"to deal with the rest of
"the unassessed waste,
"without any special re
-servation and in the m
"prescribed under the
"rules in force".

I
L. I

Offg. Secreta

To, The Commissioners
of Divisions.
The Survey Comm[r].
The Survey Superinte

Genl. Dis. 297
Rev. Dis. 113

1

Nagar Dy Comrs office
Camp Banavar 30th August 1874

To The Secretary to the Chief Comr
of Mysore

Sir

Referring to the Proceedings of the Chief Comr dated the 5th & 18th Instant passing orders on the subject of the disposal of Waste lands for grazing purposes; I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Comr Copies of letters noted in the margin from the Deputy Comrs of Shemoga & Chitaldroog stating that the instructions could not be brought into force this year, as the sales have been already completed - the rules will be duly carried into effect from next year.

Fr: Shemoga No. 602 of 25-8-74
f: Chitly No. 347 of 24-8-74

II As regards the concluding part of the Shemoga Deputy Comrs letter, I request to be informed if the Survey Department will make the necessary arrangements or the Deputy Comrs is to undertake them in Taluks already settled; as the orders contained in the above appear to refer to Taluks to be settled in future.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt Servant

Asst Comr Nagar Dy

34

No 347

Chitaldroog District
Deputy Comrs office
Dated 24th August 1874

To The Commissioner Nagar[d]n

Sir With reference to your Circular Docket-No 237 dated the 11th Instant forwarding for information & guidance Copy of the Chief Comrs Proceedings and order no 3209 dated 29th July 1874 on the subject 22 of the disposal of Waste lands for grazing purposes, I have the honn to state that the instructions therein laid down will be brought into effect at the next grazing Sales as those for this year have been completed

I have &c
Sd/ S. Venkatavardayah
for Offg Depy Comr

No 602

From The Deputy Comr Shemoga Distt

To The Comr Nagar[d]n
Dated 25th August 1874.

With reference to Circular no 237 dated 11th Instt, has the honn to state

25

that by this time the sales of pasture lands in the Chennagiri, Sorab, Shikarpur & Honnalli Taluks are almost completed, no arrangements can therefore be made this year according to the spirit of the Chf Comrs instructions - It is understood that under the 2nd para of the Chf Comrs order the Survey Superintt will make the requisite arrangement in Taluks which will be settled in future, but it is not clear whether the Depty Comr can undertake the work in the ensuing year in the Taluks already settled, or whether that is also to be done by the Survey Superintendt,

Sigd) A. J Bruce
Depty Comr
Shimoga Dt

"True Copies"

offg Comrs Office

Dwd

2/1574 36

Sort of Inspr
(Revenue)

To The Survey & Settlement
Commr in Mysore

dy 30th Septr 74

Recd
Recap

SECTION [illegible]

FILE No. 9493

SERIAL No. 7

No 4714
R 309.

Recd 2/pm
30-9-74

Letter from the Commr
Nagar Dn regarding
the disposal of grazing
Lands in Settled Taluks
Forwarding for report on
the points noted—

Nagar Comrs letter No. 291-113 dy. 30th August 1874

order thereon

ordered that copies of the foregoing letter and of its enclosures be forwarded to the Survey & Settlement Commr. for report as to whether he can arrange for giving effect to in Talooks already settled & the Cnf. Commrs order No. 3695/24 dy. 18th August 1874, so far as it affects the Survey Department.

No 2794/309 dy 30th Sept

To S. & S. Commr.

Dy. Secretary

(9)

1874.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

Dated September 30th.

Despatched 5th October

Received Nov. 7th

No. 4714.
Rev. 309.

Letter from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, regarding the disposal of grazing lands in settled taluks.—Forwarding for report on the points noted.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To th
Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 291—Rev.

Referring to the Proceedings of the Chief Commi
orders on the subject of the disposal of waste lands for
for the informa
From Shimoga, No. 602 of 25th August 1874.
„ Chitaldroog, No. 347 of 24th August 1874. noted in the ma
and Chitaldroc
brought into force this year, as the sales have been alr
into effect from next year.

II. As regards the concluding part of the S[illegible]hi.
informed if the Survey Department will make [illegible]ne nece
is to undertake them in taluks already settled ; as the
taluks to be settled in future.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga Distric
No. 602, dated 25t

With reference to Circular No. 237, dated 11th i
the sales of pasture lands in the Channagiri, Sorab, S
ted, no arrangements can therefore be made this year
instructions. It is understood that, under the 2nd pa
Superintendent will make the requisite arrangements
not clear whether the Deputy Commissioner can under
already settled, or whether that is also to be done by

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog Dis
No. 347, dated 24t

With reference to your Circular Docket No. 237
and guidance copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proce
1874, on the subject of the disposal of waste lands for
the instructions therein laid down will be brought into
year have been completed.

No. 4714—Rev. 309, dated Bang

Order thereon.—Ordered, that copies of
forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Com
arrange for giving effect in taluks already s
No. 3695—24, dated 18th August 1874, so fa

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

f Mysore, Department of Revenue,
30th September 1874.

e Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of
113, dated Camp Banavar, 30th August 1874.

sioner, dated the 5th and 18th instant, passing
grazing purposes, I have the honor to forward
on of the Chief Commissioner, copies of letters
rgin, from the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga
, stating that the instructions could not be
ady completed. The rules will be duly carried

a Deputy Commissioner's letter, I request to be
ary arrangements, or the Deputy Commissioner
rders contained in the above appear to refer to

To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division,
August 1874.

stant, has the honor to state that by this time
ikarpur and Honnali Taluks are almost comple-
ccording to the spirit of the Chief Commissioner's
of the Chief Commissioner's Order, the Survey
taluks which will be settled in future, but it is
ke the work in the ensuing year in the taluks
e Survey Superintendent.

---

ict, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division,
August 1874.

ted the 11th instant, forwarding for information
ngs and Order No. 3209—22, dated 29th July
razing purposes, I have the honor to state that
fect at the next grazing sales, as those for this

LORE, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

he foregoing letter and of its enclosures be
issioner for report as to whether he can
ttled to the Chief Commissioner's Order
as it affects the Survey Department.

Offg. Secretary.

41

(11)

1875.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

SECTION R. R.

FILE No. 2873.

SERIAL No. 11

Dated March 18th.

Despatched

Received

No. 9243.
R. 207.

Letter from Nundydroog Commissioner reporting on the subject of the sales of grazing lands in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts.
Passing orders on the above.

No. 9243—Rev. 207, dated Bangalore, 18th March 1875.

Order.—The reports of Major Clarke and Mr. Porteous shew that the loss under the head of grazing fees in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts has not been so heavy as Colonel Anderson had been led to believe. The figures are shewn in the margin. The District Officers, however, are all agreed that the present system does not work satisfactorily, and it is evident that the influence of the village officers has prevented free bidding for the grazing land.

2. Major Pearse's proposal that an Assistant should be deputed to hold the sales next year is approved, and should be carried out in the Nundydroog Division.

3. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner is requested to report whether anything can be done by his Department to remove the causes of failure as pointed out by Major Clarke, in para 6 of his letter, dated 23rd February 1875, No. 1138—1.

Years.	Bangalore District.								Túmkúr District.							
	Bangalore Taluk.								Túmkúr Taluk.				Sira Taluk.			
	Colonel Anderson's figures.	Major Clarke's figures.							Colonel Anderson's figures.	Mr. Porteous' figures.			Colonel Anderson's figures.	Mr. Porteous' figures.		
		Three settled Hoblis.			Five unsettled Hoblis.											
	Rs.	Area. K.	C.	Rs. As. P.	Area. K.	C.	P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Area.	Rs. As. P.		Rs.	Area. A.	G.	Rs. As. P.
		Acres.	G.													
1869—70...	1,081	504	12 1/16	395 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
1870—71...	1,042	504	12 1/16	412 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
1871—72...	266	512	9 1/16	381 10 0	389	7	8	385 6 7	...	...	...		7,684	138,894	8	6,006 3 0
													...	133,263	18	6,458 3 0
1872—73...	870	4,725	15	871 10 0	389	7	8	499 2 5	9,600	71,954	3,308 7 0					
1873—74...	786	4,413	0	685 14 9	1,079	10	0	2,237 10 4	...	65,410	3,231 7 0					
1874—75...	...	4,278	7	664 14 6	1,079	10	0	2,523 14 7								

H. WELLESLEY,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division.
„ „ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Statement shewing the Amount realized from the sale of Pasture Lands in the Taluks of Túmkúr and Sira for 1873—74 and 1874—75.

Taluk.	Srimukha, 1873—74.																Bhava, 1874—75.																Difference.				
	Assessed waste land sold for grazing.						Un-assessed waste land sold for grazing.						Total.				Assessed waste land sold for grazing.						Un-assessed waste land sold for grazing.						Total.				More.		Less.		Remarks.
	Acres.		Amount.			Average per acre.	Acres.		Amount.			Average per acre.	Acres.		Amount.		Acres.		Amount.			Average per acre.	Acres.		Amount.			Average per acre.	Acres.		Amount.			Average per acre.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	
Túmkúr ...	38,308-29	2,588	11	0	0	1 1	33,645-38	719	12	0	0	0 4	71,954-27	3,308	7	0	0	0 9	32,764-39	2,330	4	0	0	1 2	33,645-38	901	3	0	0	0 5	66,410-37	3,231	7	0	0	0 9⅓	...	...	5,543-30	77	0 0	
Sira ...	92,282-37	5,534	5	0	0	0 11½	46,611-11	471	14	0	0	0 2	138,894-8	6,006	3	0	0	0 8½	88,700-20	5,907	4	0	0	1 1	46,567-38	550	15	0	0	0 2¾	135,268-18	6,458	3	0	0	0 9¼	...	452	0 0	3,624-30	0	0 0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 18th March 1875.

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Rev. No. 243, dated Bangalore, 2nd March 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 5032—R. 112 of 10th October last, I have the honor to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, statements relative to sales of grazing in the Bangalore District and in the Sira and Túmkúr Taluks of the Túmkúr District, with copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore District and Túmkur District, and enclosure.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 1138, dated 23rd February 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your partly Circular No. 411 of 21st October last, forwarding copy of the Secretary's letter No. 5032—112 of 10th idem, and calling for explanation on certain points connected with the sales of grazing lands in the Bangalore Taluk adverted to in the Survey Commissioner's letter of 21st July 1874.

2. I beg to enclose a statement shewing the results of the sales of grazing lands in the Bangalore Taluk distinguishing the settled from the unsettled hoblis, for the past six years. It will be observed that the figures relating to the years 1871—72 and also to 1873—74, to which latter especial attention is directed in para 1 of the Secretary's letter, differ, and the explanation of this discrepancy would seem to be that Colonel Anderson has included the proceeds of "Amani" in the realizations for grazing lands of the settled hoblis.

3. Taking the figures of 1873—74 the actual realizations for the three settled hoblis amounted to Rs. 686 on an area of 4,413 acres. The area for arable and unarable waste is given in Colonel Anderson's letter as 11,401 acres, by including, it would seem, the area from which the "Amrayi" or proceeds of fruit trees were obtained. This error has led to the assumption that the average rate of realizations from grazing amounts to "barely one anna per acre," whereas the computation from the figures given above shews the average to be annas 2 pies 6 per acre.

4. Colonel Anderson remarks that grazing lands near to Bangalore should fetch from 12 annas to 1 rupee per acre. With all deference to the large experience that the Survey Commissioner must profess on such matters, I cannot but think that this is a very high estimate. Taking the three settled hoblis only the area of available grazing lands (other than village Gomali, &c., and the pasturage attached to inam villages) has been reduced by 448 acres, in the three last years. There can be but little land of any value remaining for which the high rate of 12 annas and 1 rupee would be offered for grazing alone, and while the Survey rates of assessment fall so low as 7 annas per acre, there is less probability of a higher rate than 3½ or 4 annas being obtained. The effect of rivalry might give a higher result occasionally, but as the existing rules admit of no outside competition as regards village grazing (within certain limitations) these occasions are not likely to be frequent.

5. While the results therefore do not appear to be so bad as Colonel Anderson has taken them to be, they are undoubtedly unsatisfactory, and as far at least as regards the unsettled taluks and the unsettled portion of the Bangalore Taluk the enquiries I have made during my jamabandi settlement of the taluks marginally noted have shewn that the orders requiring grazing lands to be sold number by number, had not been acted up to; the Amildars do not affect ignorance of those orders, but they uniformly regard them as incapable of execution, until the field numbers have been defined by the Survey Settlement.

Bangalore.
Devanhalli.
Anekal
Nelamangala.

6. Two principal reasons are in every case alleged. One, that, owing to the practice of breaking up the old field numbers of villages, the traces of those numbers have been to a great extent lost; the other, that the holdings have by successive partitions become in many cases so reduced in extent measuring sometimes as little as half a "Padi" (the 16th part of a Kolaga or Kudu) that a sale of the grazing or waste lands individually would occasion a loss rather than a gain to Government, for none will bid for these very small numbers, while the right of taking up all the waste lands of a village for the purpose would be eagerly sought for.

7. It is quite evident to my own mind that while things are as at present in the unsettled taluks the difficulties that occur in selling the grazing rights are considerable, but not so great that they might not have been overcome, if the Amildars had fully appreciated the necessity for exerting more than ordinary energy and decision such as was required to beat down the opposition of the Shanbhogs and others who are interested in keeping these waste lands under their own control. I believe that in most villages these grazing rights have become vested interests in the hands generally of the Shanbhogs. In unsurveyed villages, the Shanbhog is able to keep things pretty much in his own hands, and the Amildars being generally pressed with other work seldom care to expose the real condition of things, and to excite an opposition which often proves inconvenient. These circumstances are well known, and I refer to them only in illustration of the difficulties which, as I have stated, an Amildar must encounter and the extra-ordinary efforts he must make to put in practice the orders referred to. From the various causes I have mentioned such efforts would in all probability yield doubtful results, for unless the measures recommended by Colonel Anderson in para 2 of his letter were put in force the local opposition would be effectual in preventing all bidding.

8. It will be necessary however that the Taluk Amildars should clearly understand that whatever may be the difficulties in the way of carrying the order into effect, they cannot be permitted to disregard them, as they seem from my present enquiries to have done generally. At the close of the jamabandi the attention of each Amildar will be called to the irregularities noticed in his taluk, and instructions will be issued such as will ensure due effect being given to the orders in question.

9. With regard to the Chief Commissioner's suggestion which was personally communicated to me (probably in July or August last) and referred to in the Secretary's letter, I regret much that I had no opportunity of conferring with Captain Grant, as apart from Sir Richard Meade's expressed wishes I desired to do, prior to his leaving Bangalore. Pressing duties and engagements prevented me from doing so from time to time until I learnt that Captain Grant had left, and on the only occasion on which I did set apart an afternoon for an interview, I found him occupied on business and was deterred from taking up his time.

10. I have only to add that had I been aware of the suggestions contained in Colonel Anderson's letter under reference prior to the Hulbanni sales, I should have been glad to act upon them, and that letter was not communicated to me till the latter part of October when the sales had been generally completed.

Statement shewing the Revenue derived from the sale of Hulbanni in the Bangalore Taluk from the year 1869—70 to 1874—75.

Year.	Settled Hoblis.																		Unsettled Hoblis.																		Grand Total.					
	Alsur.					Yesavanchpur.					Agara.					Total.			Yelahanka.				Krishnarajpur.				Vartur.				Begur.				Kengeri.				Total.						
	Area in Acres.		Amount.			Acres.		Amount.			Acres.		Amount.			Acres.		Amount.																										
	Acres.	Guntas.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Guntas.	Rs.	A.	P.	Kandis.	Kudus.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1869—70 ...	0	0	64	1	11	0	0	246	10	7	0	0	84	15	6	504	12 1/16	395	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	12	0			
1870—71 ...	0	0	64	14	9	0	0	253	10	10	0	0	94	3	11	504	12 11/16	412	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	13	6			
1871—72 ...	0	0	67	6	7	0	0	266	9	10	0	0	47	9	7	512	9	381	10	0	247	9	6	137	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	* 385	6	7	767	0	7	* Kandis. 389	Kudus. 7	Padis. 8
1872—73 ...	174	34	48	10	0	3,397	6	230	1	0	1,153	15	92	15	0	4,725	15	371	10	0	368	7	5	130	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	† 499	2	5	870	12	5	† 389	7	8
1873—74 ...	142	22	95	13	0	3,261	30	461	2	0	1,008	25	128	15	9	4,413	0	685	14	9	424	6	5	138	2	0	550	9	6	319	11	2	804	13	3	‡ 2,237	10	4	2,923	9	1	‡ 1,079	10	0
1874—75 ...	153	20	128	7	0	3,220	33	370	2	6	903	34	166	5	0	4,278	7	664	14	6	577	0	2	141	6	0	582	15	6	317	9	2	904	15	9	§2,523	14	7	3,188	13	1	§ 1,079	10	0
Total.....	...	...	469	5	3	...	...	1,828	4	9	...	...	615	0	9	...	...	2,912	10	9	1,617	7	6	548	0	1	1,133	9	0	637	4	4	1,709	13	0	5,646	1	11	8,558	12	8			

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 18th March 1875.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 726, dated Camp Dodéri, 17th December 1874.

As directed in your letter No. 411 of 21st October 1874, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter received from Mr. Porteous, Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the two surveyed taluks (Túmkúr and Sira) of this District and a comparative statement drawn up by him of the result of the renting of the grazing in these taluks. The figures have been checked in my Office and are correct, while the account from which Colonel Anderson's figures are taken is not known.

2. It will be observed that the result is extremely unsatisfactory, and I would propose that next year the Assistant or Officer in charge of the taluk should, after due notice, hold the sales at three or four convenient localities in the taluk and himself sell all the numbers, if an upset price per acre for the present of annas 4 on assessed and annas 2 on unassessed waste were binding, I think with these conditions sanctioned, Government would be more likely to receive its dues.

From the Assistant Commissioner of the Chiknayakanhalli Sub-Division, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, No. 128, dated Camp Kibbanhalli, 9th December 1874.

As requested in your docket, Miscellaneous No. 309 of the 28th October, giving cover to the Commissioner's partly Circular No. 411* of the 21st idem, calling for a comparative statement shewing the extent of land sold for grazing " in the surveyed taluks" and its assessment, I have the honor to submit a report as follows.

* Herewith returned.

2. As I understand the Commissioner's and your orders, all that is wanted is a statement of the amount of land (in surveyed taluks) sold for grazing this year 1874—75 with the revenue obtained. I have however ascertained the revenue from grazing lands assessed and unassessed for the last two seasons (1873—74 and 1874—75), and the annexed statement shews in detail the extent in acres of these lands and the sums realized from them.

3. There are two surveyed taluks in my Sub-Division, Túmkúr and Sira. In the former the grazing of 71,954 acres realized last season Rs. 3,308—7—0 or a little less than 9 pies per acre, and this year the grazing of 66,410 acres has realized Rs. 3,231—7—0 or a little more than 9 pies per acre.

4. In Sira the grazing of 138,894 acres realized last season Rs. 6,006—3—0 or 8½ pies per acre, and this season the grazing of 135,268 acres has realized Rs. 6,458—3—0 or about 9¼ pies per acre.

5. It will be observed that, although there is in both taluks a marked decrease this year in the quantity of assessed land sold, the price obtained per acre has in some degree improved. The year has been a remarkably favorable one, and while much new land in Túmkúr at any rate has been taken up for cultivation, the grass crop on what still remains waste has been above the average both in quantity and quality.

6. I have insisted on the Amildars selling the grazings, number by number, and this has nominally been done. I am far from satisfied however that these sales produce as much as they ought to. I have not the benefit of long experience of the District to guide me, but I am much inclined to believe that the right to the grazing of a village is practically a monopoly. The grazings are bought up by a few of the influential inhabitants of a village and sublet by them to the body of the villagers at the rate of one anna and under per head of cattle pastured on them.

7. I notice that in the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 1157, dated the 21st of July last, to the address of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the grazings of Túmkúr are said to have realized last year Rs. 9,600, and those of Sira Rs. 7,684. These figures differ vastly from those I now forward ; in the case of Túmkúr, I shew a revenue of little more than one-third of that shewn by Colonel Anderson. My figures have been furnished to me by the Amildars concerned, and by my orders they have given the details of assessed and unassessed lands separately. I shall be glad to lean on what the other figures are based and to institute any enquiries that may be necessary.

---

(12)

1875.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

Dated May 20th.

Despatched

Received

No. 1486.
Rev. 18.

SECTION L R

FILE No. 2 D 7 3

SERIAL No. 1

Letter from Survey and Settlement Commissioner regarding realizations from grazing lands.—Communicating orders on the above for information and guidance.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., No. 528, dated Camp Holabagla, Ságar Taluk, 12th April 1875.

With reference to para 3 of Chief Commissioner's Order No. 9243—207 of the 18th ultimo, I beg to state that in para 6 of his letter No. 1138 of the 23rd February last, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District appears from the preceding para to refer to grazing lands in *unsettled* villages, as the definition of the field numbers by the survey settlement is stated in the end of para 5 to obviate any difficulty.

2. The Survey Department can certainly do nothing to obviate difficulty in unsettled villages. It was solely to settled villages that the observations contained in my letter No. 1157 of the 21st July last, regarding the best mode of securing a fair return for grazing lands, had reference. In unsettled villages I can suggest no plan for selling grazing in detail, as there is no demarcation of numbers.

3. Regarding the discrepancies in the figures adduced in my letter and by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Assistant Commissioner, Túmkúr District, I will institute enquiries. The difference will probably be found to have occurred from the returns furnished to me including all realizations from waste lands, while the District Officer's return comprise grazing realizations only.

No. 1486—Rev. 18, dated Bangalore, 20th May 1875.

Order thereon.—Ordered that the above be communicated to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for information and guidance, with reference to the question raised in paras 5 to 8 of the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1138 of 23rd February 1875, enclosed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9243—Rev. 207, dated 18th March last. The sale of village waste lands for grazing purposes *individually*, *i. e.*, by numbers, in unsettled taluks and hoblis, cannot, it is evident, be insisted upon, but before putting up the grazing of villages singly to competition, the Deputy Commissioner should require that the Hulbanni Statement No. V of the Survey Village Accounts is prepared in due form, and that all unoccupied numbers or portions of numbers are entered without exception.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.
„ Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1610 of 1874

From,

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner Mysore.

To,

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

for the Government of the Territories of His Highness

the Maharajah of Mysore.

Survey Commissioner's Office

Poona 21st October 1874

SIR,

With reference to Chief Commissioner's orders No. 4714/309 of the 30th ultimo I have requested the Superintendent of Survey to arrange for carrying out the Chief Commissioners Circular order 3695 (& Rev. 24) of the 18th August last in all settled Talookas before the 1st May next.

Your obedient Servant

W. C. Anderson

Survey & Settlement Commissioner

Mysore

I
L/ 39

1874

No. 107

(10)

From,

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner

Mysore.

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

General Department.

SECTION SRI
FILE No. 2873
SERIAL No. 10

Dated

Despatched 21st October 1874

Received 26th "

ENCLOSURES No.

General No. 1610
No.

Stating that the Survey Department have been directed to carry out Chief Commissioners orders No. 4714/309 dated 30th ultimo regarding grazing lands.

Parwana

Issue may be recd.

26/10/74

24/26/1074

8 L 2 L 1324
87 M 357 1877 (14) C. 1345

From The Commissioner
Nagar Division

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

SECTION LR
FILE No. 2873
SERIAL No. 14

Dated 8 June 1877.
Despatched 12 June 1877.
Received 14 June 1877.

ENCLOSURES NO -

General No. 215 } 1877-77
Dep. No. 40 }

Submits report as to the working of the system prescribed in the Chief Commr's Proceedings No. 3209 dated 27 July 1874 relative to the sale of Village produce.

To
The Collector
14.6.77

The very first Para
Police not found
Sub-Inspector
16/6
18/6 The other 2 Comrs have not replied. May they in due course be sent & then the Proceedings on receipt of them together this letter may be disposed of.
16/6

Annalli, and a portion of the Shimoga Taluks, and the growth of grass in the Shikarpur Taluk was so limited that average bids were not obtained.

6. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that sufficient experience has not been gained yet to judge of the entire effect of the new system, and I would therefore recommend that the term of 3 years for which the measure was adopted should be extended to 3 years more from the current official year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obed? Serv?

H. Campbell
Commissioner
Nagar Div?

mpk.

8-W-1594.
Rm 413. 1877. (16) 6611 43

From The Commissioner
Nagar Division

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated 23d
Despatched 25" June 1877
Received 27 "

ENCLOSURES NO. 1

General No. 282 } 1877—78
Rej. No. 50

In continuation of
this Office letter No. 215/40
dt 8th June 1877 regarding
the working of the System
of Rearing Silkworms, I have the
honor to submit for the
Chief Commissioner's
information Copy of Cura-
=tor's Superintendent's letter dt
464 of the 2nd instant
to the address of the
Deputy Commissioner
Chanda District ex-
=plaining the mode
in which the ma-
=nagement

2a

Ju 8 Jus.
27-6-77
No. [illegible]
1876

The reports called for
from Nandydroog & Adh.
Comm^rs may be awaited
BM 4/7/77
5/7

Mr. [illegible]
Note
5/7

SECTION LR
FILE No. 2873
SERIAL No. 15

assessed numbers were marked off in the Lajor Taluq at the time of settlement, and the cause of similar operations not having been carried out in the Sorab Taluq.

Commissioner

Nagar

Cm B.

No. 464

To,

The Deputy Commissioner

Chinoja District

Survey Superintts Office

Belur 2d June 1877

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 276 of the 22d May 1877, I have the honor to state that at the Sagar and Nagar settlements all those unassessed arable Nos which it was deemed advisable to mark off for sale of grazing open to all comers were, there and then, written off in the "Lawani Faisal Patrak" In the Sagar Taluq a few members

numbers will be found
so written off, in the Na-
=gar Taluq. I do not think
any numbers were separated
to be sold as above stated.

2. In the Lorab Taluq
the operation to which you
allude was not carried
out because the Forest
Department had taken
up almost all the large
Khrab Numbers and
it was considered advis-
=able to leave what re-
=mained for the Villagers
to bid for amongst them-
=selves.

I have &c
(Signed) J. P. Grant
Superintendent Mysore
Revenue Survey
&c &c

The report from
Ass't Engineer may be
awaited -
6/7/77

SECTION LL
FILE No. 2873
SERIAL No. 16

12 Nov 13. 1877. (17)

From The Commissioner
Nundydroog Divn

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated 2d
Despatched July 1877
Received 5th Do
Enclosures No.

General No. 10 | 1877—78
No.

Sir,

In reply to your Circular
No: 2976 of the 21st Instant
I have the honor to state
that no report on the result
of the disposal of waste
lands for Grazing purposes
can at present be submitted
owing to the postponement
last Year, of Inam Sales throughout the Divisn
on account of the existing
Famine.

I have the honor to
Sir
Your most obedt. Servt

[signature]

To Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore Division

5/7

The Dy Commissioner recommends that this system may be continued with advantage, in which I concur.

3 In the case of the remaining unsurveyed Talukhs, the Government waste and unoccupied lands as well as beds of breached tanks in which grass is grown are annually put up to auction for grazing purposes and made over to the highest bidder. A statement is enclosed showing the receipts from this source in each Taluk during the last 3 years. The amount realised in 1876-77 is less than that of the previous 2 years owing to the postponement of the Woolbani sales on account of famine.

The result is on the whole favorable, and the existing system may be continued with advantage.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obt Servant,
Assay
Commissioner,
A.D.

RR Ln 631
Dur 116

Ashtagram Court's Office,
Camp Hapan, 14th Feby. 1878.

To,

The Secretary to the
Chief Court of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to Para 5 of the Printed Proceedings of the Chief Court, No. 3209/22 dated 29th July 1874, I have the honor to report as follows on the subject of grazing lands.

The Survey and Settlement of the Belur Taluk having been effected last year, the rules regarding Hoolgaval lands were brought into effect from the current Official year. The amount realised from this source is Rs 1416-2-0, or Rs 1000 in excess of the receipt of the previous year. The Survey Superintendent has decided that the grazing lands of one village should be given only to the inhabitants of that village, or to those who cultivate lands on it.

The

Statement shewing the amount realized annually from 1874-75 and Marka

No.	Talaks	Amount realized in 1874-75			Amount realized in 1875-76			St
1	Mysore	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2	Channrajinggew	32	8	"	389	1	"	
3	Ashtagram	4	8	"	6	13	6	
4	Periapatam	"	"	"	34	2	4	
5	Geddatora	110	"	"	82	8	"	
6	Heggedavenkotta	"	"	"	198	12	"	
7	Gundlepett	6	"	"	6	14	"	
8	Nunjengode	3	2	"	"	"	"	
9	Tulkad	84	5	"	57	5	"	
10	Mundya	418	9	5	277	9	4	
11	Malvalli	13	3	"	38	9	8	
	Total	675	3	5	3085	"	10	
	Hassan District							
1	Hassan	1537	7	8	1584	10	"	
2	Munzerabad	21	13	6	7	7	3	
3	Arkalgode	295	3	11	288	13	5	
4	Attecoppa	107	1	5	107	4	6	
5	Baidoor	128	12	"	184	7	"	
6	Cheerayspatanm	459	2	2	439	5	1	
7	Nagamungla	927	"	2	926	15	6	
8	Kaveheddy	1389	7	"	1939	4	"	
9	Nuraispur	190	11	"	192	4	"	
	Total	4873	10	10	5670	6	9	
	Grand Total	5548	13	3	8755	7	4	

from the sale of grazing on waste lands in the Mysore
Districts

Amount realized in 1876-77.		
"	"	"
1397	5	"
"	"	"
64	13	8
35	12	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
48	4	"
187	12	4
"	"	"
1736	15	"
1621	15	1
7	15	9
308	"	7
17	6	"
415	11	"
311	11	11
183	11	3
889	"	"
217	12	10
3973	4	5
5910	3	5

The amount realized in Bellur Taluk during the year 1877-78 is Rs: 1416-2-0

Bellary

Commissioner

Asst Com Dy

Sl 11. Do the Comr. of the Nandidurg Division.

NO: 9243-R807. 18.3.75

passes orders on the subject of the Sale of grazing lands in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

Sl 12. Do the Comr. Nandidurg Division. Do the Survey and settlement Comr.

NO: 1486-R18 20.5.75.

Communicates orders regarding realisation from grazing lands.

Sl 13. Do the Comrs of Districts.

NO: 5400-R20. 29.8.75.

Requests submission by February or March reports on the working of the system of leaving out waste lands (annually) for grazing.

Sl 14. From the Comr. Nagar Division.

NO: Q15-40. 8.6.77.

Submits report relative to the Sale of Village Abstracts.

Sl 15. From the Comr. Nagar Division. 23.6.77.

NO: 282:50.

Submits for the chief Commissioner's information copy of Survey Supts' letter NO: 464 of the 2nd instant to the address of the D.C. Shimoga West, explaining the mode in which the assessed numbers were marked off in the Sagar Taluq at the time of settlement, and the cause of similar operations not having been carried out in the Sorab Taluq

Sl 16. From the Comr. Nandidurg Division.

NO: 60 2.7.77.

States that no report on the result of disposal of waste lands for grazing purposes can at present be submitted owing to the postponement last year of Hulbarni sale throughout the Division on account of the existing famine.

Sl. 17. From the Comr. Bombay. 14.2.78.

NO: 631-116.

Replies that the result is on the whole favourable and states that the existing system may be continued with

(continued)